

Pharmaceutical Waste Compliance Program



Corporate Overview



Stericycle Services

- Medical Waste Management
- Sharps Disposal Management
- Product Recalls & Retrieval
- OSHA Compliance Training
- Pharmaceutical & Medical Device Returns
- Pharmaceutical Waste Compliance
- Healthcare On-site Waste Stream Management
- Medical Safety Product Sales



Unwanted Medical Disposal

A Common Goal with Different Needs "One Size Doesn't Fit All"

Hospitals

Retail/Mail-order/Central-fill Pharmacies

Clinics/Physician Practices

Long Term Care Centers

Residential Consumers

End of RX life

- Dispensed to the patient
- <u>Returned</u> (reverse distributor for manufacturer credit or to manufacturer for credit)
- Waste (disposal required)
 - ✓ Clinical/Nursing staff or Pharmacy declares a RX waste
 - ✓ Decision made on Patient floor or in the Pharmacy



REVERSE DISTRIBUTION RX RETURNS

RX Reverse Distribution

- Industry started in early 1990's
- Service of convenience
- Simplify RX returns process
- Maximize manufacturer credits
- Regulated by EPA & DOT
- Credit value to the medical industry



RX Reverse Distribution

Manufacturer Return Good Policies

Policy Variable Description

Dating (in-date) From X months before expiration date

Upon expiration

Dating (out-dated) Up to 12 months after expiration date

Quantity (partials) Partial credits for liquids, tablets, capsules

No partial credits for partial vials, ampoules, topicals

Packaging In original manufacture packaging only

Special Sale Some products sold as "non-returnable"

Specific Lot numbers may be "non-returnable"

Specific Product(s) Specific products sold as "Non-returnable"

RX Returns

- Must determine if returnable for credit by the manufacturer
- May be returned directly to manufacturer
- May be returned through a reverse distribution company which sets up agreements with the manufacturers and follows through on policies set by the manufacturers
- Returned goods are "products" not waste

Not a RX Waste Management Tool



RX WASTE DISPOSAL



RX Waste Disposal Assessment

Blood Saturated Materials

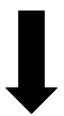


Sharps



Red Bags

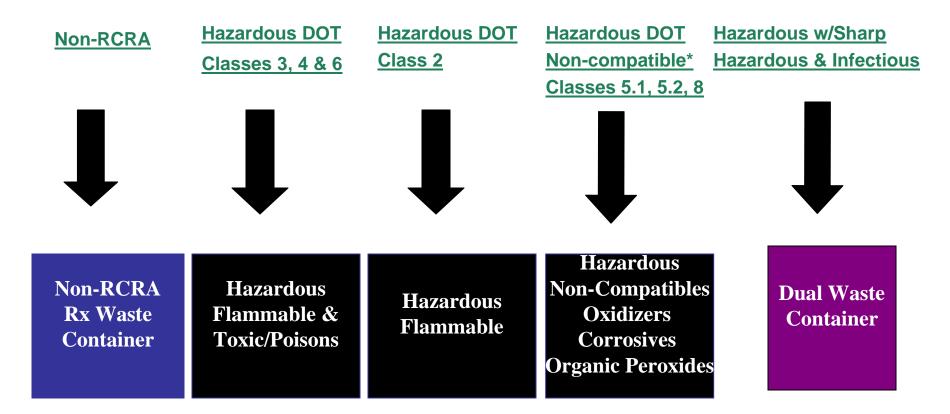
Sharps Containers **Rx Waste**



- Regulated Medical Waste
 - Red Bag
 - Sharps Containers
- Solid Waste
- Sewer
- Returns shipments through Reverse Distributor
- All in one container as hazardous waste



DOT Level Segregation



NOTE: Non-compatible waste streams cannot be commingled and MUST be placed/packaged in separate containers

Who is Involved

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- Occupational Safety & Health (OSHA)
- Local & State Regulators
- Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
- The Joint Commission (TJC)

Unwanted Medical Disposal

A Common Goal with Different Needs

"One Size Doesn't Fit All"

Industry Sector	Status	Dispense	Return	Disposal
Hospitals	LQG/SQG	X	X	X
Pharmacies	SQG/CESQG	X	X	X
Clinics/Physicians	SQG/CESQG	X		X
Long-term Care	SQG/CESQG			X
Residential Consumers	Household			Χ



EPA Requirements

40 CFR Parts 260 to 265

- Waste Generator Status
- EPA ID number
- HW determination
- HW accumulation area
- Emergency Coordinator (LQG)
- Emergency Contingency Plan
 HW transport & disposal

- Satellite accumulation
- Training
- **DOT** Regulations
- Manifest Haz Shipment
- Documentation/reporting



Waste Generator Status

Large Quantity Generator (40 CFR Part 262)

- > = 1000 kg/mo of non-acute hazardous waste
- > = 1 kg/mo acute hazardous waste (P-Listed)
- > = 100 kg/mo of residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris from spill clean-up of acutely hazardous waste

Small Quantity Generator (40 CFR Part 262)

Between 100 kg and 1000 kg/mo of non-acute hazardous waste

- < 1 kg/mo of acute hazardous waste (P-Listed)
- < 100 kg/mo of residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris from spill clean-up of acute hazardous waste

CESQG Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (40 CFR 261.5)

- < or = 100 kg/mo of non-acute hazardous waste
- < 1 kg/mo of acute hazardous waste (P-Listed)
- < 100 kg/mo of residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris from spill clean-up of acute hazardous waste



EPA Regulations: Defining Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste Determination (40 CFR 262.11)

- Characteristic Hazardous Waste (40 CFR part 261, Subpart C)
 Reactive, Toxic, Ignitable, Corrosive
- Commercial Chemical/Listed Hazardous (40 CFR part 261, Subpart D)

Hazardous Waste Criteria (40 CFR 261.3)

- Hazardous waste criteria (40 CFR 261 Subparts C & D) applies to active and inactive ingredients.
- MSDS information does not generally include information on inactive and inert ingredients.

Incompatible Waste

- Special requirements for incompatible wastes (40 CFR 265.177)
- General requirements for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes (40 CFR 265.17)



U.S. DOT Regulations

DOT regulations - basic requirements (49 CFR):

- 1. Classification, description, and packaging (173.22)
- 2. Proper marking and labeling (172.300)
- 3. Segregation into proper streams (173.21)
- 4. Training (172.202 & 172.204)
- 5. Security (172.800)

Hazmat Implementation Act:

- Fine section rewritten to raise fines.
- Currently fines average \$30,000 per violation and range up to \$100,000.

U.S. DOT HM229

• If a generator ships hazmat without proper documentation the carrier must report it or the <u>carrier can be prosecuted with the shipper.</u>



Hazardous Waste Segregation

DOT and EPA

Incompatible Waste

- Special requirements for incompatible wastes (40 CFR 265.177)
- General requirements for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes (40 CFR 265.17)

Hazardous Waste Segregation (49 CFR Part 173, Subpart D – Definitions, Classification, Packing Group Assignments and Exceptions for Hazardous Material Other Than Class 1 and Class 7)

- Flammable gas, non-flammable gas Class 2, Division 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 (49 CFR 173.115)
- Flammable liquid Class 3 (49 CFR 173.120)
- Flammable solid Class 4, Division 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 (49 CFR 173.124)
- Oxidizers Class 5, Division 5.1 (49 CFR 173.127)
- Organic Peroxide Class 5, Division 5.2 (49 CFR 173.128)
- **Corrosives** Class 8 (49 CFR 173.136)
- Toxic or poisonous material Class 6, Division 6.1 (49 CFR 173.129)



Hazardous Waste Segregation

DOT and EPA

A Regulatory and Permit Issue

DOT Regulations

Hazardous Waste Segregation (49 CFR Part 173, Subpart D)

EPA Regulations

- Special requirements for incompatible wastes (40 CFR 265.177)
- General requirements for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes (40 CFR 265.17)

EPA Permit Issues

- EPA permits are issued to facilities which transport, transfer and treat waste
- •Not all facilities are permitted to take all types of wastes
- Check with your transporter and hazardous waste facility

EPA - RCRA Training (40 CFR §265.16)

- Employees involved with or occupationally exposed to hazardous waste
- Initial training within 6 months & annual retraining

DOT Training (49 CFR §172.702 & §172.704)

- Employees involved with or occupationally exposed to hazardous materials
- Must be completed within 90 days with retraining every three years

OSHA Hazard Communication Training (29 CFR §1910.1200)

- Employees involved with or occupationally exposed to hazardous chemicals
- Upon initial assignment to the job or whenever a new chemical has been introduced into the employee's area that could present a potential hazard.

OSHA 24 Hour Training 1910.120(e)(3)(iii)



Regulatory Changes

EPA Interpretations & Guidance Statements

Epinephrine Exclusion

 Allows disposal of used epinephrine syringes in red sharps containers as regulated medical waste

Medicinal Nitroglycerin

 Recognizes medicinal levels of nitroglycerin as non-reactive NOTE: Does not address characteristic of ignitability of preservative in injectable forms of nitroglycerin

Epinephrine Salts

Epinephrine salts/hydrochloride (P042) deemed non-hazardous

Exceptions for Transportation of Small Aerosols

 Small containers (50ML or less) of Non-flammable aerosols deemed non-hazardous

NOTE: Does not apply to flammable aerosols



MI Universal Waste

SHIPPING UNIVERSAL WASTE

If shipping universal waste to another Michigan universal waste handler or destination facility:

• "<u>US DOT hazardous materials must be packaged</u>, labeled, marked, placarded and shipping papers prepared according to US DOT regulations prior to shipment off-site, in addition to universal waste requirements."

If shipping to another state's universal waste handler or destination facility:

"If the universal waste is being shipped to or through a state that does not recognize the
waste as universal waste, <u>a waste manifest must be prepared</u> according to the receiving
state's requirements."

STORAGE, HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

 Keep incompatible pharmaceuticals segregated and adequate distance apart to prevent then from reacting with each other.

UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSPORTER REQUIREMENTS

- Required to <u>comply with all applicable US DOT regulations</u>, including having the shipment <u>properly packaged</u>, labeled, marked, placarded, and transported with the proper shipping papers {40 CFR 273.52}.
- Not required to use a waste manifest, unless the waste is being transported in a State that does not recognize it as a universal waste. If a waste manifest is used, then the transporter must meet all that State's applicable manifest requirements.



PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND SORTING OPTIONS



Waste Disposal Assessment

Hospital wide assessment

Objectives:

- Identify current Rx waste disposal practices
- Identify Satellite Accumulation Areas for container placement & needs
- Evaluate current hazardous waste storage practices/storage area
- Identify potential program implementation issues
- Determine specific treatment area requirements
- Identify employee training needs

Waste Characterization

 Identify hazardous waste per EPA RCRA regulations:

Listed (Commercial Chemical)
Characteristic

- Identify hazardous waste based on <u>BOTH</u> active and inactive/preservative ingredients
- MSDS' do not include inactive/preservative ingredient information
- Identify at NDC level (especially injectables)
- Identify DOT hazardous waste classes



Satellite Accumulation

EPA Requirements for Satellite Accumulation areas:

- At or near point of generation
- Under generator's control
- Up to 55 gal haz waste or 1 quart of P Listed waste
- When volume threshold is met, transfer container to a hazardous waste storage area within 72 hours



Satellite Accumulation Options

Waste Sorting Options for Satellite Accumulation Areas

- Compatible (including hazardous and nonhazardous wastes) vs. Non-compatible hazardous wastes
- 2.Full Hazardous waste sort and separate nonhazardous wastes
- 3.DOT Level full hazardous waste with all hazard classes separated out
- 4. All in one container



Hazardous Waste Storage

- When removed from a satellite accumulation area, satellite containers must be placed in a designated hazardous waste storage area pending manifested shipment.
- "Satellite to satellite" transfer not covered in EPA regulations
- Manifested waste pick-up within 90 (LQG) or 180 days (SQG) longer period allowed for CESQG
- Specific EPA requirements for hazardous waste storage areas



Waste Transport & Disposal

- Waste Stream Profiles
- Due diligence of hazardous waste transport & disposal facilities to ensure proper permitting
- Audit reports & current insurance certificates
- •DOT manifests and Certificates of Destruction and land disposal restrictions (LDR)
- DOT disposal containers with compliant labeling
- Appropriately scheduled waste pick-ups

Regulatory Summary

- Pharmaceuticals are included in EPA/RCRA(Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) hazardous waste regulations of 1976.
- EPA, DOT & MIDEQ regulatory oversight.
- Increased EPA Regulatory Activity and enforcement activities at hospital level.
- EPA fines \$41K-\$275K, DOT fines \$30K-\$100K
- EPA-reverse distribution systems cannot be used as a waste management service
- Pharmaceutical waste is a regulatory reality
- Complicated issue and many questions still remain

RX Waste Compliance

Thank You Questions & Answers